

**VIRGINIA.**  
In the Clerk's Office of the Corporation Court of the City of Alexandria, on the 12th day of March, 1914.

B. Wheatley who sues for himself and all other creditors of Clarence H. Madella, deceased, who will come in and share the expense of this suit.

**IN CHANCERY.**  
Cornelius C. Madella and Nancy Madella, his wife, Anne M. Cooper, and Norris Cooper, her husband, Maggie M. Madella, John R. C. Madella, Louise F. Madella, Olive C. Madella, Senia Madella, and Florence D. Madella. In her own right and as administratrix of the estate of the said Clarence H. Madella, deceased.

The object of this suit is to convey the creditors of Clarence H. Madella, deceased, to settle the accounts of the administratrix of the said estate, to have a decree entered directing the sale of the real estate belonging to the said estate for payment of its debts the commutation of the widow's dower and for general relief.

It appearing by an affidavit filed in this cause that the defendants Cornelius C. Madella and Nancy Madella, his wife, Louise F. Madella, Olive C. Madella and Senia Madella are non-residents of this State: It is Ordered, That said defendants appear here within fifteen days after due publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interests in this suit, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Alexandria Gazette, a newspaper published in the City of Alexandria, once a week for four successive weeks, and posted at the front door of the Court House of this city.

A Copy—Teste:  
NEVELL S. GREENAWAY, Clerk.  
Douglass Stuart, P. Q.

At a Cororapion Court of the City of Alexandria continued and held at the Court House of said city on Thursday, February 5, 1914, Present, Hon. Louis C. Barley, Judge. Jennie Matan Basoff, Complainant, Vs.  
Jacob Basoff, Defendant

**IN CHANCERY.**  
An affidavit having been duly made, as required by law, that the defendant is a non resident of the State of Virginia, and that he cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this state, and the sergeant having made a return upon the original process or summons issued herein that the defendant is a non resident of his bailiwick, and the application having been duly made in open court for an order of publication against said defendant to appear and answer a bill in chancery filed by the complainant against the defendant for an absolute divorce on the grounds of desertion and abandonment for more than three years prior to the institution of this suit and an order of publication having been duly granted in open court, it is therefore ordered that said defendant do appear here within 15 days after due publication hereof to answer the suit of complainant against the defendant for an absolute divorce on the grounds of desertion and abandonment for more than three years prior to the institution of this suit and to do what may be necessary to protect his interest in this suit. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Alexandria Gazette a newspaper published in Alexandria City, Virginia, and that a copy be sent by registered mail by the Clerk of this court to the last known place of address, residence and abode of defendant, to-wit: 634 G. Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., as stated in the application for this order of publication which shall be certified by the clerk to this court, and that a copy be posted at the front door of the court house of this court on or before the next rule day of this court.

A Copy—Teste:  
NEVELL S. GREENAWAY, Clerk.  
Robinson Monro, p. q.

At a Corporation Court of the City of Alexandria continued and held at the Court House of said city on Friday, January 23rd, 1914. Present Hon. Louis C. Barley, Judge. Joseph A. Baur, Complainant, Vs.  
Nellie T. Owens Baur, defendant.

**IN CHANCERY.**  
An affidavit having been duly made, as required by law, that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Virginia, and that he cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this State, and the Sergeant having made a return upon the original process or summons issued herein that the defendant is a non-resident of his bailiwick, and application having been duly made in open court for an order of publication against said defendant to appear and answer a bill in chancery filed by the complainant against the defendant for an absolute divorce on the grounds of wilful desertion and abandonment for more than three years prior to the institution of this suit, and do what may be necessary to protect her interest in this suit. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Alexandria Gazette, a newspaper published in Alexandria City, Virginia, and that a copy be sent by registered mail by the clerk of this court to the last known place of address, residence and abode of defendant to-wit: 612 H Street, S. W. Washington, D. C., as stated in the application for this order of publication which shall be certified by the clerk to this court, and that a copy be posted at the front door of the court house of this court on or before the next rule day of this court.

A Copy—Teste:  
NEVELL S. GREENAWAY, Clerk.  
Robinson Monro, p. q.

# Telephone Achievements

Telephone Service of Today The Creation of the Bell Company.

In no line of human endeavor has the inventive brain of the scientist contributed more to the world's progress than by the creation of the art of telephony, of which the Bell system is the embodiment.

When the telephone was born nothing analogous to telephone service as we now know it existed. There was no tradition to guide, no experience to follow.

The system, the apparatus, the method—an entire new art had to be created. The art of electrical engineering did not exist. The Bell pioneers, recognizing that success depended upon the highest engineering and technical skill at once organized an experimental and research department which is now directed by a staff of over 550 engineers and scientists, including former professors, post-graduate students, scientific investigators, the graduates of over 70 universities.

From its foundation the company has continuously developed the art. New improvements in telephones, switchboards, lines cables, have followed one another with remarkable rapidity.

While each successive type of apparatus to the superficial observer suggested similarity, each step in the evolution marked a decided improvement. These changes, this evolution, has not only been continuous, but is continuing. Substantially all of the plant now in use, including telephones, switchboards, cables and wires, has been constructed, renewed or reconstructed in the past 10 years.

Particularly in switchboards have the changes been so radical that installation costing in the aggregate of millions have frequently been discarded after only a few years of use.

Since 1877 there have been introduced 53 types and styles of receivers and 73 types and styles of transmitters. Of the 12,000,000 telephone receivers and transmitters owned by the Bell Company January 1, 1914, none were in use prior to 1902, while the average age is less than five years.

Within 10 years we have expended for construction and reconstruction an amount more than equal to the present book value of our entire plant.

Long-distance and underground transmission was the most formidable scientific problem confronting the telephone experts.

The retarding effect of the earth on the telephone current often impaired conversation through one mile underground as much as through 100 miles overhead. Overhead conversation had its distinct limitations.

No possible improvement in the telephone transmitter could of itself solve these difficulties.

The solution was only found in the cumulative effect of improvements, great and small, in telephone, transmitter, line, cable, switchboard, and every other piece of apparatus or plant required in the transmission of speech.

While the limit of commercial overhead talking had increased from strictly local to over 1,000

miles as early as 1893, it was not until 1905 that conversation could be had over long-distance circuits.

Of which as much as 20 miles was in underground cables. By 1906 underground talking distance had increased to 90 miles. By 1912 it was possible to talk underground from New York to Washington.

It was then that the construction of underground conduits from Boston to Washington was determined upon, not that it was expected to get a thorough underground talk between these places, but in case of storm or blizzard, to utilize intermediate sections in connection with the overhead.

Our present study and incessant experimentation have produced results more remarkable still.

We have perfected cables, apparatus and methods that have overcome obstacles heretofore regarded as insuperable both to long-distance overhead and underground conversation.

Underground conversation is now possible between Boston and Washington, four times the length of the longest European underground line. This enabled the Bell system in the recent great storm, so destructive on land and sea, to maintain communication for the public between all the principal points on the Atlantic seaboard.

Telephone communication is established between New York and Denver, is potentially possible between all points in the United States, and by 1915 will be an accomplished fact between New York and San Francisco.

In our use of methods or apparatus, we are committed to no one system. We own, control or have the right to use inventions necessary to operate any system recognized or accepted as the most efficient. The Bell System must always recognize, and in its selection must always be governed by the necessities of a national service, with its complex requirements, which is infinitely more exacting than local or limited service.

These achievements represent vast expenditures of money and immense concentration of effort which have been justified by results of immeasurable benefit to the public. No local company unaided could bear the financial or scientific burden of this work. Such results are possible only through a centralized general staff, avoiding wasteful duplication of effort, working out problems common to all, for the benefit of all.

The pioneers of the Bell system recognized that telephone service as they saw it, was in the broadest sense a public utility; that upon them rested a public obligation to give the best possible service at the most reasonable rates consistent with risk, investment and the continued improvement and maintenance of its property.

Without this expenditure of millions and concentration of effort, the telephone art as it exists could not have been developed.

What we have done in working out these great problems in the past should be accepted as a guarantee of what we will do in the future.

THEO. N. VAIL, President.

## NEWS OF THE DAY

Three men bound James Doublias with rope in his grocery store at Exconia, N. H., yesterday and set fire to the place, endangering the lives of thirty people on the upper floors. Doublias rolled to the door and called for help. Passersby pulled him out and the fire department extinguished the blaze. Doublias said the men asked him for money. When he refused they attacked him.

Willard Gunnoe and Miss Ocie Mullens, his sister-in-law, were arrested Tuesday on a charge of murder of Mrs. Nora Gunnoe, who was found in the kitchen of her home at Kanawha City, early Tuesday, at Charleston, W. Va. When Mrs. Gunnoe's body was found the face and mouth were burned with acid. An examination by physicians disclosed that none of the acid, however, had been swallowed, and that the woman's death was due to strangulation.

The illness of Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President, took a serious turn yesterday afternoon and her family became greatly alarmed at her condition. Mrs. Wilson is known to have undergone what is described as a slight operation several days ago, as the result of her fall in the White House several weeks ago.

The intense gravity of the Ulster situation was shown in London yesterday by the action of the government in increasing the force of royal constabulary in that Irish province. Large shipments of ammunition, intended for use by the constabulary also are being secretly made by the government.

The Ohio Savings Bank, at Liberty Center, with a capital of \$7,500 and deposits of \$105,000, and the Farmers and Merchants Bank, at Custar, with a capital of \$5,000 and deposits of \$75,000, closed their doors and were turned over to State superintendent of banks yesterday afternoon for liquidation.

The storm which swept over Russia, according to a dispatch from Rostov, claimed more than 3,000 victims in the territory near the mouth of the River Don. A fishing settlement of 400 houses on Atchuevsk Spit was swept away, the victims numbering at least 3,000. According to an Astrakan dispatch, serious fears are entertained for the safety of the fishing fleet and crews numbering 10,000 men.

Santa Fe passenger train No. 202, which left Beaumont, Texas, at 12:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was held up by a lone bandit between Helbig and Silsbee about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Express Messenger Robert Martin was overpowered and the car robbed of \$14,000. The train crew was ignorant of the robbery until the messenger was found in the car at Silsbee.

Police activity in Philadelphia in the case of Warren McCarrick, was renewed yesterday as the result of a letter received by Mr. and Mrs. James McCarrick, his parents, telling them he is safe and well but demanding \$1,000 ransom for his return.


The will of George Westinghouse, who died in New York last week, was filed yesterday in Pittsburgh, for probate. No estimate of the value of the estate is made, but it is said to be about \$35,000,000.

The United Mine Workers of America and the Coal Operators Association in Chicago yesterday failed to come any nearer to a settlement of their dispute on the wage question and a break between them was forecast before March 31, when the present wage agreement is terminated. Unless an agreement is reached before the end of the month, a strike involving 700,000 bituminous miners in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio is in prospect.

## ON STRIKE FOR ST. PATRICK

Savannah, Ga., March 19.—Because they were refused permission to participate in St. Patrick's day parade, 100 pupils of Savannah High School, together with some other grades, went on a strike Tuesday.

The action of the pupils was precipitated when the Irish societies formed near the school and the attractive music irresistibly called them. They took part in the parade and in passing the school made hilarious noises. Knowing that they were already in bad, they determined after the parade that they might as well make a day of it and went in a body to the hall park, where the Providence team is in spring training. Superintendent Morris says the pupils will be severely disciplined tomorrow.



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1912 Cadillac 5 Passenger Touring Car.  
1912 Cadillac 4 Passenger Touring Car.  
1911 Cadillac 5 Passenger Touring Car.  
1910 Cadillac 5 Passenger Touring Car.  
1909 Cadillac 5 Passenger Touring Car.

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**Apperson Jack Rabbit Cars**  
"The Wizard of the Hills"



Look for the Rabbit on the Radiator  
**EMERSON & ORME**  
407 H St. N. W. Phone Main 7695

**PAVING.**

Bids are desired for paving or concreting alley between Prince and Duke streets from and including gutter on St. Asaph St., to building line on Washington street.

1st. With second quality vitrified paving brick on sand base.

2nd. With cement paving on cinder concrete base.

Material and work to be in accordance with city requirements for similar work, and to be done under the supervision and approval of the City Engineer submit bids to

**J. K. M. NORTON**  
128 S. Fairfax Street.  
13 10t.

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT.**  
For the Eastern District of Virginia.

In the matter of Wm. M. Powell, Bankrupt. No. 107 in Bankruptcy. Petition For Discharge.

To the Hon. Edmund Waddill, Jr., Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.

William M. Powell, formerly of Alexandria County, now of Spotsylvania County, State of Virginia, in said District, respectfully represents:

That on the 21st day of June, 1913, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the Acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property, and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said Acts and of the orders of the Court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the Court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 31st day of January, A. D., 1914.

**WILLIAM M. POWELL,**  
Bankrupt.

Order of Notice Thereon.

On this 14th day of March, A. D., 1914, on reading the petition for discharge of the bankrupt, it is Ordered by the Court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 18th day of April, A. D., 1914, before said Court of Alexandria in said district at 12 o'clock noon; and that notice thereof be published in Alexandria Gazette, a newspaper printed in said District, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the Court, that the Clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

**EDMUND WADDILL, Jr.,**  
U. S. District Judge.

A Copy—Teste:  
Wm. H. Gaines, Deputy Clerk.

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